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Professor W. H. Pyle: "The Value to be Derived from giving Intelligence Tests to all School Children."

Dr. Charles Scott Berry: "Some Limitations of the Binet Tests of Intelligence."

Dr. Carrie R. Squire: "Some Requirements of Graded Mental Tests."

Dr. Grace M. Fernald: "Impressions gained by the Use of the Binet-Simon Tests with Delinquent Children."

Dr. E. A. Doll: "Suggestions on the Extension of the Binet Scale."

Professor J. E. W. Wallin: "Current Misconceptions in Regard to the Functions of Binet Testing and of Amateur Psychological Testers."

Professor Lewis M. Terman: "Revisions of the Binet Scale."

Professor G. M. Whipple: Title of paper to be announced.

THE 67th report of the British Commissioners in Lunacy, as abstracted in the *London Times*, states that the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales on January 1, 1913, was 138,377, an increase during the year of 2,716, which is 275 above that of the annual average of the last ten years and 257 above that for the last five years. The private patients under care on January 1, 1913, numbered 11,353 (males, 4,852; females, 6,501). The pauper patients were 125,841 (males, 58,508; females, 67,333), or 90.9 per cent. of all the reported insane. The criminal patients numbered 1,183 (males, 903; females, 280). Since 1898 numerical record has been kept of the first admissions. In that year they were at the rate of 4.92 per 10,000 of the population, and in 1912 the figure was 5.12, a higher figure than obtained in either of the three preceding years, but below the average rate (5.2) during the last decade. The proportion which such cases bore to the total admissions in the last year was 83.5 per cent., which implies that, for every 100 admitted, between 16 and 17 had been previously under care—a proportion which is rather below the average. On January 1, 1912, there were under detention 108,973 persons, and 22,432 were admitted during the year, making a total of 131,405. Of these 7,345 were discharged as "recovered," 2,182 were discharged as "not recovered," 10,353 died and 111,525 remained.

On the subject of treatment the commissioners say it would seem to be needful to turn from the therapeutic side to the preventive, if insanity is to be effectively controlled; or rather that, whilst retaining and improving the former class of measures, more ample consideration should be given to the latter. The condition precedent for this is a fuller knowledge of causation to be gained by the prosecution of scientific research.

THE exhibited collection of Mesozoic crocodiles in the geological department of the British Museum (Natural History) has been rearranged, as we learn from *Nature*, to incorporate some important recent acquisitions. A new specimen of *Mystriosaurus* from the Upper Lias of Württemberg, prepared by Mr. B. Hauff, is one of the finest known examples, with almost complete limbs. The stomach contents are seen, mingled with swallowed pebbles. A specimen of *Geosaurus*, from the Lithographic Stone of Bavaria, shows for the first time the triangular tail-fin by which this essentially marine crocodile propelled itself. The unique example of the Wealden river crocodile *Goniopholis*, discovered a few years ago by Mr. R. W. Hooley in the cliff near Atherfield, Isle of Wight, and described by him in the Geological Society's *Journal*, has also been mounted and exhibited.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE sum of \$71,000, being all but \$5,000 of the estate of the late Dean Mary Coes of Radcliffe College, is left to the college.

ALTHOUGH the buildings which comprise the complete group of the new Manitoba Agricultural College, that will cost \$5,000,000, will not be completed for two or three years, sufficient progress has been made to allow the college to commence moving equipment into the buildings already completed. The site on the bend of the Red River, a few miles south of Winnipeg, contains 1,100 acres.

THE Mobile City Hospital is being enlarged by a new building containing four wards, at a cost of \$50,000. It will give accommodation to eighty additional patients, as well as provide suitable quarters for the out-patient de-

partment, new X-ray laboratory, pathological rooms, etc. Medical control of the hospital is entirely in the hands of the faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Alabama.

At a recent meeting of the New Mexico Board of Medical Examiners a rule was adopted that hereafter diplomas granted by colleges listed in class C by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association will not be recognized by that board.

UNDER the law of Missouri, the State University receives an inheritance tax of five per cent. on all legacies, except those to direct heirs. The university has brought suit to recover this percentage on the part of Joseph Pullitzer's estate represented by the *St. Louis Dispatch* and bequeathed to Columbia University and other institutions.

ELMER A. HOLBROOK, professor of mining engineering in the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been appointed assistant professor of mining engineering at the University of Illinois, to have charge of the recently equipped coal-washing and ore-dressing laboratory and the course in mine design.

PROFESSOR LEWIS E. YOUNG, who for the past six years has been director of the Missouri School of Mines, will in September take up graduate work in the department of economics at the University of Illinois, and will also give part of his time to teaching in the department of mining engineering.

DR. W. C. MCC. LEWIS, having been appointed to the chair of physical chemistry in the University of Liverpool, has resigned his office in connection with the department of chemistry at University College, London.

DR. OTTO WILCKENS, associate professor of geology at Jena, has been called to Strassburg, to succeed Professor Holzapfel.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

IN the June, 1912, number of the *Experiment Station Record* (Vol. XXVI., No. 8) is

an editorial dealing with several methods for disseminating agricultural information. An exceedingly interesting part of this editorial is the review of a paper on "Organization and Administration of Extension Teaching in Agriculture" by the director of the federal Office of Experiment Stations.

The writer need hardly assume to write any critical review of statements made by Director True. In view, however, of conditions which exist in various places throughout the country, it may be proper to say that certain statements made by Director True ought not only to be read, but also reread, because they are fundamental. Properly adopted and made part of our educational systems, they will make for progress and avoid not only confusion, but oftentimes unnecessary strife. These fundamental principles for agricultural extension in the several states which seem to be stated in the editorial referred to, are as follows:

1. Considered as an essential feature of the American system of agricultural education, it was held to be primarily the business of the state to create and maintain the institutions through which extension teaching in agriculture shall be conducted. Since it is an educational enterprise, it will naturally be carried on by educational institutions rather than by administrative departments. The nation and state departments of agriculture may both properly aid in this work, but the chief burden of responsibility for it in the several states will naturally fall on the agricultural colleges.

2. Since it is highly important that the information on any subject given to the students and public should represent the views of the institution as a whole, all the experimenters, teachers and extension workers should be grouped by departments representing the specialties in which they are working. Thus the department of agronomy should embrace all the agronomists employed by the college, whether they are engaged in experimenting, teaching or extension work.

These two basic principles, namely, that it is a function of the state to educate the people of the state and that given lines of work in any organization must be administered as a unit, ought to be clear enough. However, a somewhat limited observation would lead one